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- Industrial-economic conditions in the United States.* Bulletin no. 1. (New York: National Industrial Conference Board. 1921. Pp. 18.)
- Organisation des régions économiques.* (Paris: Imprimerie nationale. 1921.)
- The place of the United States in a world organization for the maintenance of peace.* The Annals, vol. XCVI, no. 185. (Philadelphia, Pa.: Am. Academy of Pol. and Soc. Science. 1921.)
- Political and economic report of the committee to collect information on Russia.* (London: King. 1921. 2s.)
- Report of the Secretary of the Treasury to the President on the Second Pan American Financial Conference at Washington, January 19-24, 1920.* (Washington: Inter-American High Commission, Treasury Dept. 1921. Pp. 176.)
- The statesman's year-book. Statistical and historical annual of the states of the world for the year 1921.* (New York: Macmillan. 1921. Pp. xlv, 1544. \$7.50.)

Agriculture, Mining, Forestry, and Fisheries

NEW BOOKS

- ADAMS, R. L. *The marvel of irrigation: a record of a quarter century in the Turlock and Modesto irrigation districts.* Second edition. (San Francisco, Cal.: Anglo & London Paris National Bank. 1921. Pp. 71.)
- BOYLE, J. E. *Agricultural economics.* (Philadelphia, Pa.: Lippincott. 1921. Pp. 448. \$3.)

The title of this book does not convey an accurate notion of its contents. It is not a textbook of agricultural economics, but a collection of twenty-six essays on matters relating to farming, farm life and agricultural commerce. The essays cover a wide range of topics from land tenure to cold storage, the agricultural press, the county agent and back again to the food supply. While the topics discussed are arranged in semi-logical order, no attempt has been made to develop the subject of agricultural economics systematically or comprehensively or to treat it as a coherent whole. The author states his purpose as threefold: "(1) to interest the reader in the subject of agricultural economics; (2) to point out by a few simple illustrations the most significant problems in the field; (3) and finally to stimulate thinking and discussion which may help towards a solution of these problems." He disclaims any setting forth of "ready-made remedies for the problems" or the formulation of "laws and principles," or the presentation of many "new facts to the reader." The reviewer is of the opinion that the author has fairly accomplished purpose number 2, has kept any handmade solutions well concealed, and in most cases has presented secondhand facts rather than principles.

It is inevitable in a book of this sort that the chapters be of unequal merit. Several, such as chapter II; "Anarchy of Agriculture"; chapter III, "Land Speculation"; chapter IV, "'Back to the Land' Movement"; chapter V, "Land Tenure"; chapter VI, "Economic Condition of the Farmer"; chapter VII, "Agricultural Labor" are largely quotations com-

piled from various sources, sometimes strung together with little logical connection. The chapter on "Speculation," however, shows careful original study and is very well written. Chapter XVII on the "Grain Trade" also stands out favorably, although no new facts are presented.

The author presents a great many statistics from numerous sources. A generous bibliography, a long list of questions on the text and a few questions "suggested by the text" are appended to each chapter. Unsuitable as a text, the book will doubtless find a place as a supplementary reference book for students in college courses in agricultural economics, and on the shelves of students of rural problems, as well as on those of practical men of agricultural affairs.

A criticism of the typography is in order. The type of the main body of the book is clear and well leaded, but the great number of paragraph titles in black-face type mar the beauty of some pages. The insertion of long and frequent quotations in small type in the body of the text is a serious mistake; it strains the eye, annoys the reader, detracts from the beauty of the work and in great measure breaks into the continuity of the text. The first hundred pages are particularly offensive in this respect.

ALEXANDER E. CANCE.

Massachusetts Agricultural College.

BROSSARD, E. B. *Some types of irrigation farming in Utah.* (Logan, Utah: Utah Agri. College Experiment Station. 1920. Pp. 140.)

CLARK, M. B. *Mineral resources of the United States in 1920.* (Washington: U. S. Geological Survey. 1921. Pp. 121.)

COBB, J. N. *Pacific salmon fisheries.* Bureau of Fisheries, doc. no. 902. Third edition. (Washington: Supt. Docs. 1921. Pp. 268. 35c.)

COELHO DE SOUZA, W. W. *Possibilités de la culture cotonnière dans le Brésil.* (Rio de Janeiro: Bureau d'Information. 1920.)

COLVIN, C. *Summary record of project in vocational agriculture.* Bull. no. 18. (Springfield, Ill.: Board for Vocational Education. 1921. Pp. 18.)

FISHER, C. B. *The Farmers' Union.* Studies in economics and sociology, no. 2. (Lexington, Ky.: Univ. of Kentucky. 1920. Pp. 81. \$1.)

In the three chapters into which this study is divided, the author has discussed "The Origin and Development of the Farmers' Educational and Coöperative Union of America," "Coöperative Activities of the Farmers' Union," and "The Legislative Program of the Farmers' Union." Mr. Fisher had access to minutes of the mass meetings of national and state organizations, and to various papers and pamphlets of the farmers' societies; from these sources chiefly he gathered the material for his study. His monograph contains extensive quotations from these documents. The author is of the opinion that "the present tendency on the part of the Union is to develop state exchanges, or coöperative wholesale houses. . . ." and that "this venture has greatly systematized coöperative purchasing and it promises to become one of the most profitable coöperative attempts yet made." All local coöperative stores furnish the necessary capital and make their purchases through the exchange; thus the latter centralizes the demand of the local stores and thereby is able

to obtain various advantages in making purchases. Under the influence of the Union, coöperative manufacture has been undertaken on a limited scale; this includes "pickle factories, flouring mills, phosphate plants, packing plants, creameries, implement factories, tobacco factories, etc." As a rule, however, interest of farmers in these enterprises tends to decline, partly due to the tax on the managerial ability of the owners, and partly due to the disappearance of the evils which led to the founding of the manufacture; in this event the association loses its chief stimulant. Many of the manufacturing enterprises are not "all 100 per cent coöperative," due to the fact that it has often been necessary for "a few individuals to stand for any deficit that might be incurred, or even to furnish most of the capital, which facts tend to cause the undertaking soon to lose any of the coöperative traits that it may have once possessed." Thus the author is of the opinion that coöperative manufacturing enterprises among farmers should be avoided except "in simple processes, as creameries, cotton gins, etc."

ISAAC LIPPINCOTT.

Washington University.

- GETMAN, A. K. *High school department of vocational agriculture*. Bull. no. 703. (Albany: Univ. of the State of New York. 1920. Pp. 32.)
- GILBERT, C. G. and POGUE, J. E. *America's power resources: the economic significance of coal, oil and water-power*. (New York: Century. 1921. Pp. xiv, 325. \$2.50.)
- JANICKI, S. *The history and present conditions of the oil industry in Galicia*. (London: Polish Press Bureau. 1921. Pp. 40. 2s. 6d.)
- JOHNSON, O. R. *Cost of producing wheat and oats in Missouri: 1920*. University of Missouri circular 100. (Columbia, Mo.: Agri. Experiment Station. 1920. Pp. 4.)
- LEAKE, H. M. *The bases of agricultural practice and economics in the United Provinces, India*. (Cambridge, Eng.: Heffers & Son. 1921. Pp. 277.)
- LEITH, C. K. *The economic aspects of geology*. (New York: Holt. 1921. Pp. xiii, 457. \$5.)
 Author is professor of geology in the University of Wisconsin and was Mineral Adviser to the Shipping, War Trade, and War Industries Boards.
- MACBOYLE, E. *Mines and mineral resources of Plumas County*. (Sacramento, Cal.: State Mining Bureau. 1921. Pp. ii, 88. 50c.)
- MACKLIN, T. *Efficient marketing for agriculture: its services, methods, and agencies*. (New York: Macmillan. 1921. Pp. xviii, 418.)
- OATES, M. B. and REYNOLDSON, L. A. *Standards of labor on the hill farms of Louisiana*. Department of Agriculture, bull. 961. (Washington: Office of Farm Management and Farm Economics. 1921. Pp. 27. 10c.)
- PIETSCH, M. *Die Baumwolle*. (Leipzig: Bitterling. 1920. Pp. 118. 6 M.)
- RIDGLEY, D. C. *The geography of Illinois*. (Chicago: Univ. of Chicago Press. 1921. Pp. xvii, 385.)

ROESLER, M. *The iron-ore resources of Europe*. Bull. 706. (Washington: U. S. Geological Survey. 1921. Pp. 152. 40c.)

SPURR, J. E., editor. *Political and commercial geology and the world's mineral resources*. (New York: McGraw-Hill. 1920. Pp. x, 562. \$5.)

This book consists of a series of short monographs prepared by specialists and under the general editorship of Mr. Spurr who also has contributed the final chapter bearing the rather striking title—Who owns the earth? There are thirty-two chapters in all and, excepting the last, each is concerned with a consideration of a single mineral. Petroleum is given first place in the make-up of the volume, followed by coal and iron. Next are discussed those metals essential in the manufacture of steel. The major metals, other than iron, are then treated, followed by the fertilizer minerals; and finally the precious metals come in for consideration.

The work as a whole is designed to show the relation of geology to industry and trade. The chapters are well written and contain, within a relatively small space, the most up-to-date information regarding the geographical distribution of the minerals considered and the ownership of the sources of supply. A number of the authors are impressed with the necessity of a country securing control of the sources of raw materials, especially of the minerals, if it wishes to strengthen its political power. A number of well-chosen illustrations add substantially to the usefulness of the volume. An interesting feature of the work is that the authors do not profit financially from its sale but the royalties, it is announced, are to be "assigned to an institution of learning to finance further studies along the lines followed in this volume."

AVARD L. BISHOP.

THOMPSON, J. W. *Petroleum laws of all America*. Bureau of Mines, bull. 206. (Washington: Dept. of Interior. 1921. Pp. vii, 645. 40c.)

Commercial atlas of America. (New York: Rand, McNally. 1921. Pp. lii, 166. \$35.)

Live stock and animal products statistics, 1920. (Ottawa, Canada: Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Internal Trade Branch. 1921. Pp. 67.)

World atlas of commercial geology. Pt. I. *Distribution of mineral production*. (Washington: U. S. Geological Survey. 1921.)

Useful, with excellent maps.

Manufacturing Industries

Manufacturing Industries in America. By MALCOLM KEIR. (New York: The Ronald Press Company. 1920. Pp. vi, 324. \$3.00.)

Professor Keir points out in his preface that hitherto books on manufacture have been either highly technical treatises on some particular industry, or interesting descriptions of some of the unique features of manufactures. Thus he felt that there was a need for a book which would satisfy the desire of "men actively engaged in manufacturing" who wish "to know their own business in all its aspects." The